ПРОБЛЕМЫ ИЗУЧЕНИЯ И ПРЕПОДАВАНИЯ ТЮРКСКОЙ ФИЛОЛОГИИ: ИСТОРИЯ, СОВРЕМЕННОСТЬ, ПЕРСПЕКТИВЫ

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A WORD BORROWED INTO RUSSIAN FROM TURKISH: 'ГАЙДАМАК'

The verb *'haydamak'* is used synonimously with the word *'haylamak'* or *'haylamak'* to mean 'to urge on an animal that has been hitched to a plow team' or in slang language to mean 'to get rid of someone, to drive away someone' [1]. In Ali Püsküllüoğu's dictionary the words *'haydamak'* and *'haydalamak'* have been shown to be verbs and are semantically the same: to shout *'hayda!'* in order to get an animal moving or to drive away someone. [2] The word *'hayda'* is also uttered when starting an errand. When urging on animals or slaves, the Turkish word *'hayda'*, the Tatar word *'әйдә'* and the Russian word *'айда'* all bear the same meaning and have been derived from the same root [3].

Another meaning for the word *'haydamak'* is provided in 'Büyük Türk Sözlüğü' (The Grand Turkish Dictionary), the chief editor of which is Şevket Rado: When used as a noun it means 'raider, looter, plunderer, bandit'; as a verb it means 'to make a raid crying *'hay, huy!'* or 'to herd a flock' [4]. The noun form is found only in this dictionary. And no source is given as to where it has been obtained from. There is a good chance that it has been confused with the word 'haydut'.

The word *'гайдамак'* in Russian is accepted by all the etymologians to have been borrowed from Turkish, most probably the verb 'haydamak' [5]. Y.N. Şipova in her dictionary named 'Turkish words borrowed into Russian' argues that it has been borrowed from Turkish. In addition to this, according to the dictionary, the equivalent of the verb *'haydamak'* in Çağatay and Tatar is the verb ***гнать*** in Russian [6]. In this case it bears the same meaning as the verb 'haydamak' in Turkish.

The Tatar word *әйдә* which bears the international meaning 'to urge on a horse or an animal' has turned into the verb 'пойдём' in Tatar. The verb *hayda* has been derived from an interjection. It is compared to the word *haйda* in Ozbek and means 'to urge on a horse or an ox while plowing the land'.

The word *haydamak,* in regional accents of Modern Turkish, is used to mean 'to urge on animals'. In this case, the grammatical meaning has changed during the borrowing process. The same word has come to bear a verbal meaning in Turkish while it is used as a noun representing concrete beings in Russian. This is a rare occassion in borrowed words. It is the nouns denoting concrete beings which are usually borrowed. In Ukranian and Slavic languages *гайдамак* < *haydamak* > *хайдамак* is 'nomina agentis'. Russian etimologian N.M. Shansky has made a great mistake by saying that while *hayda* and *haida* have been borrowed from Turkish, there is no way of explaining the *–mak* suffix [7]. However, the infinitive suffix *–mak/-mek* marks the unconjugated form of the verb.

The word *'Гайдамак'* has been borrowed into Ukranian from the Polish langauge. Those soldiers who took part in the rebellions against local landowners in Ukraine in the 18. century, namely Ukranian Cossacks. As they used to be armed bandits, the word has been used in its first meaning after having been borrowed 8. And it was borrowed into Tatar and Azerbaijani in the same morphological and semantic structure and meaning as shown above [9].

Some sources claim that the word *'haydut'* was borrowed into Turkish from Hungarian through such Balkan languages as Serbian and Bulgarian [10]. In the latest 'Turkish Dictionary' published by the Turkish Language Assosiacion, it is shown to have been borrowed from Arabic, from the word *haydûd* [11]. Skirič (POF 8-9:237) is also of the opinion that it is Arabic.

The fact that the word ***'Haydamak'*** has four letters in common with the word ***'haydut'*** brings many questions to mind. There is also a semantic similarity. There is a strong relationship between these two words, which makes it even more probable for one of them to have been divided or derived from the other. No idea has been put forward as to whether the division process took place before or after borrowing. Moreover, there is no document whatsoever concerning in which langage it happened. For, formally, it was passed on to new generations orally until the invention of writing. Nevertheless, one is not supposed to forget that in many languages the onomatopoeic words are common. *Ай* in Russian, *ay* or *vay* in Turkish, *әй* or *ай* are a few examples. The same is true of the interjectional onomatopoeic words *of, öf, uf, fuf.* In the first language *hay* is an onomatopoeic word and is common in Arabic and Turkish. It hasn't been borrowed.

Those who point to an Arabic origin for the word *haydut* are right. It has become *haydûd* from the word *hâ-yi huttî* and has been derived from the verb *hâde,* which means 'to deviate from the path, to turn back' [12].

The resemblance of four letters in the words *haydamak* and *haydut* is due to the fact that they are onomatopoeic words. As we have said above, such phonemes resemble each other in many languages. Later on derivational affixes are added to them in order to form new words. In this case, the word *haydut* has been borrowed into other languages from Arabic.

The *–da, -de, -ta, -te* suffixes have existed in Turkish for a long time past and are used actively in making verbs out of onomatopoeic words [12]. For example, *şırıl–damak, mırıl–damak, fısıl–damak, fingir–demek, fokur–damak* and many such words. *Hay-damak* is also in this group [14]. This proves that the word *haydamak* is a Turkish word and in no way has it been borrowed from another language.

It is natural that there be some changes during the borrowing process. We can also see vowel changes in these Russian words, which have been borrowed from Turkish: *bozdoğan* > *буздыхан*, *nöbet* > *набат* and consonant changes in these: ***nişan*** > *мишень*, *nacak* > *наждак*. In the same way, the first sounds have gone through phonetic changes during the process in ***h*** > *г* ***haydamak*** > *гайдамак*; ***haydut*** > *гайдук*. Both have been borrowed from Turkish.

The word *гайдамак* has survived into present day Russian as an archaic word and many words have been derived from it: *Гайдамаковщина, гайдамачина, гайдамачье, гайдаматчина* are nouns while *Гайдамацкий* is an adjective.

It complies with the grammatical structure of Russian. Let us compare it with the Russian word *мальчик,* which is a noun and is used to denote a living being:

Им. падеж: кто? что?	
Singular *мальчик* (child) *гайдамак* (bandit)	Plural *мальчики* (children) *гайдамаки* (bandits)
Род. падеж: кого? чего? (Genitive Case)	
Singular *мальчика*(of the child) *гайдамака*(of the bandit)	Plural *мальчиков*(of the children) *гайдамаков*(of the bandits)
Дат. падеж: кому? чему? (Dative Case)	
Singular *мальчику* (to the child) *гайдамаку* (to the bandit)	Plural *мальчикам* (to the children) *гайдамакам* (to the bandits)
Вин. падеж: кого? что? (Accusative Case)	
Singular *мальчика* (the child) *гайдамака* (the bandit)	Plural *мальчиков* (the children) *гайдамаков* (the bandits)
Твор. падеж: кем? чем? (Instrumental Case)	
Singular *мальчиком* (with the child) *гайдамаком* (with the bandit)	Plural *мальчиками* (with the children) *гайдамаками* (with the bandits)
Пред.падеж о ком? о чём? (Prepositional Case)	
Singular *о мальчиком* (about the child) *о гайдамаком* (about the bandit)	Plural *о мальчиках* (about the children) *о гайдамаках* (about the bandits)

As can be seen in the table above, all the words which have been borrowed into Russian from Turkish (Turkisms) are completely in line with the structure of the Russian language and identify with them. The same is not true of certain words which have been borrowed from Western langues. Пальто, метро, кафе, кофе, такси etc. are a few examples for this.

Türkçe sözlük. Ankara, 2005. S. 866.

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АЯЛ ЖАКШЫСЫ - АСЫЛ ЗАТ

(XIX кылымда аял затынан чыккан залкар инсаны Курманжан датканын 200 жылдыгына арналат)

Аял жакшысы - асыл зат,
Элине кызматы өткөн азамат.
Элин ойлоп камынган,
Тарыхтан алган өз ордун,
Энекебиз Курманжан!
...

"Көктө жылдыз жерде кыргыз", деген бир макал бар

Кыргызымда,

Айтыңыздар жатат эмне мунун маңызында?

Же көп бекен кыргызым, көктөгү жылдыздарча.